"LA GRANDE JATTE." PICTURESQUE FIELD OF HONOR FOR PARI-SIAN DUELLISTS.

Paris, August 25. Although the elections have passed off with ex-ceptional quietness, yet they have, as usual, resulted in a considerable number of duels, especially here in Paris, and as most of the differences of this kind are settled at the so-called "Isle de la Grande Jatte," I determined to visit the locality which, were combats of this kind here of a really sanguinary character, would certainly merit the name of the Field of Blood. The presiding genius of the Isle is the landlord of the inn, or restaurant known as the "Casino de la Grand-Jatte." a pretty structure painted resp-color and standing in the midst of a charming garden full of multicolored flowers. Indeed, the entire place bears the appearance of being more appropriate as a trysting place for lovers than for duellists. The landlord is M. Martinet, a jovial looking fellow of some fifty years of age, with a long, gray mustache and eyes beaming with merriment, due probably to the ridiculous character of many of the conflicts which he has been called upon to witness He commenced by showing us the various "ter rains" where the duels are fought. There are a number of them around the Casino, some sheltered and shaded by trees, while others are exposed to the sun. In some cases the ground is covered with soft, springy turf, well suited for fencing. while in other places the combatants fight in deep When it rains the combats take place in the ballroom of the Casino, and it was there that the sensational duel between the Marquis de Mores and M. Mayer took place. M. Martinet informed us that he furnishes the duellists with everything save their weapons and the surgical instruments. Lint, bandages, several basins water containing an antiseptic, etc., are all provided by him, and although they do not appear on his bill of fare, yet the regular fee received by him for their use as well as for other services of this character is forty francs per duel. He admits, however, that the game would not be worth the candle were it not that every encounter is followed by a dejenner. He states that it is no longer considered good form for the adversaries to sit at the same table after fighting, as was the case formerly. Nowadays they content themselves with shaking hands on the field of battle, and then each party adjourns to a different portion of M. Martinet's establishment. These two cuners are very far from constituting the sum total of the feasting in connection with the com-On the following day, especially when the duellists happen to be young fellows out for the first time, they make a point of bringing their friends and relatives, particularly those of the fair sex, to visit the scene of their "terrible" counter of the day before. A repast follows for the purpose of enabling the ladies to toast to their carts' content the young here, and M. Martinet is generally able to earn an additional goldpiece or two by expatiating in the presence of the feminine visitors on the "bravery" and "dash" displayed by the youthful duellist, M. Martinet does not con ceal the fact that the majority of duels on the isle result without bloodshed, although occasionally some damage is done; as, for instance, when, last week, young M. Lebaudy received from the friend in whose face he had expectorated a rapidr thrust in the breast which has confined him to his house ever since. The comparative inocuousness of these combats is largely due, I understand, to the prempt intervention of the medical men on the field as soon as one of the parties has been touched. M. Aurelien Scholl, the witty French journalist, used to assert that the popularity and vogue of the late Dr. Theyenet as an attendant surgeon at duels were attributable in the main to his notorious readiness to magnify the merest sword prick into a dangerous wound. M. Scholl, in deed, actually went so far as to assert that the worthy doctor used to take the precaution of bringing a phial of blood with him when requested to attend a combatant in the field, and that he contrived by a dexterous use of its contents to give such a ghastly appearance to the slightest scratch that some apparently sanguinary duels at which he attended did not cost a solitary drop

blood to either of the combatants. A very curious mistake, productive of much harm, has been committed through inadvertence by the Government, or rather by the Minister of Agriculture. Owing to the dearth of fodder for the horses and cattle, caused by the prolonged drouth, the Minister recently issued ciralamatikas which have been i ing the farmers and peasantry to make use of the foliage and boughs of certain trees as a substitute for the customary tood of their livestock. Among the trees mentioned as particularly adapted to this purpose is the acacia. Now it is well known to every one who has the slightest knowledge of forestry that the bark of the acacia containa most virulent poison, and the result has been that from all parts of the country are coming complaints of cattle and horses having succumbed to the effects of eating the follage of the acacia. The War Office has even been notified of an entire squadron of a cavalry regiment, the 26th Dragoons nelieve, being dismounted near Dijon, owing to the loss of their horses by this cause. is obviously the fault of the Minister of Agriculture for having specially advocated and the acacia foliage a recommended the use of lodder, yet it is impossible that the Government hold itself financially responsible for the loss of every animal that has succumbed thereto. and hence there is likely to be a good deal of grashing of teeth and of discontent among the

Cool weather has at length succeeded the terrible heat, and the result is that people are now setting about their daily labors with increased activity. as if determined to make up for lost time. All the old French zest seems to have returned to life here, and the listlessness, the languor and the ingificrence to either toil or pleasure which were so reaarkable during the hot spell have vanished The boulevards are livelier, the habitues of the restaurants manifest a renewed appetite and a diminished thirst, while at night the open-air dancing places are filled with people whose capers received a check during the period of torrid plans. heat, which has, however, left some traces, such as, for instance, the abnormally low level of the Seine and the breaking down of the freezing anparatus at the Morgue, both of which are not particularly calculated to improve the public health of the city. The river has rarely been so low as during the past fortnight. Its sluggishness and stagnancy are productive of pestilential oders and render navigation by those "bateaux monches," as they call the little steamboats that ply the Soine, out of the question. There is no evil, how ever, without some atoning advantages in its train, and the Government has availed itself of the low level of the river to do a lot of good work in connection with the repairing of the locks and banks as well as the much-needed escansing of certain portions of the quays. The unglers too are in a state of jubilation, as they have rarely had so splendid an opportunity of everclaing their piscatorial skill with such success. They may be seen all along the banks, hooking ish with rapidity and braving the miasmatic exhalations of the attenuated stream to which the Seine has sunk. At some points the fish are bebaskets and buckets, so little r is there, while at the Puteaux Island, in the Bois de Boulogne, thousands of them have been found dead in the mud. With regard to the Morgue, its temporary close, while it may be a source of disappointment to foreign visitors to Paris, cannot fail to be a public benefit by diminishing the popularity for morbid pleasures and tustes of this kind. In no other capital either house included among the sights recommended to the ordinary tourist. It is only here that such has been the ease, and every stranger who is characteristic of the two com-

the Government. It seems that a few weeks ago a OUR PARKS AND GARDENS. dispute originated between the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies and one of the principal officials of the Chemin de fer de l'Ouest, at the St. Lazare terminus, on the subject as to whether a traveller was entitled to a seat in the railroad carriage which he had marked by placing on it his coat, his umbrella or some article of baggage destined to show that it was retained. Hitherto it has always been believed that the matter was merely one of courtesy and custom But from the Ministerial decree just issued it seems that travellers are levally entitled to any place thus marked, provided they do not retain more than one place per person. This decision will enable travellers henceforth to dine in peace either in the bullet-car or else at the restaurant of the stations where stoppages are made for the purpose, without any danger of finding their seats taken when they return to their compartment or section.

Although many of the professional politicians and prominent statesmen seem destined to disappear from the scene in consequence of last Sunday's elections, yet the new Chamber of Deputies will contain a number of men who are not without a certain standing, both as regards social status and intellect, which will relieve it from the danger of being considered as a body of mediocritias. It would, indeed, be exceedingly unjust to include among the latter such man as Count Melchior de Vogue, who has just been elected for the Ardeche. M. de Vogue is one of the most talented men of his day, and it is mainly to him that western nations are indebted for their kn wledge of Russian life and literature. In fact there is no greater authority France on all subjects connected with the Mus ovite Empire than Count de Vegue, who has figured as a writer on St. Letersburg society in 'Harper's' and other American magazines. Going to Russia as a Secretary of Embassy, he mastered not only the Russian language, but also acquired a Russian wife in the person of Mile. Annenkoff, one of the sisters of the celebrated general of that name, who will live in history as the creator of the Transcaspian Railroad. Count's marriage brought him into relationship with all that was most brilliant in Russian so ciety, and a nong his sisters-in-law were the late Mme, de Struve, wife of the popular diplomat who represented Russin at Washington for so many years, and the Comtesse de Beauharnais, widow of Duke Nicholas of Leuchtenberg, a member of the Imperial Russian family, to whom she was morganatically married. M. de Vogue is a member of the Academy here, and has not only as stated above, made Frenchmen acquainted with Tolstoi, Tourgenieff, Gogol, Pushkine and other Russian authors, but has likewise made his accomplished wife's countrymen conversant with the beauties of French literature. Notwithstanding his title and his position in the Faubourg Saint Germain and in society, he will sit in the Chamber as a bona fide Republican, and will find among his hear neighbors Prince Victor de Broglie, the least amiable and most pedantic of the sons of the Due de Broglie, and Count Adrien de Montebello, uncle of the present Duke of that name. Although the Montebellos owe their Dukedom to the First Napoleon, the whole of the family, with the exception of the Counts Adrien and Gustave, have now deserted the Bonapartist cause and ranged themselves under the Bonapartist cause and ranged themselves under the banner of the Comte de Paris. Count Adrien is a Liberal-Republican and a nephew of M. Leon Say, whose private secretary he has invariably been during M. Say's terms of office as Minister of Finance, as Premier and as President of the Senate. He is a very tall man with pronounced features, and is a great authority on all economic questions. Count ber as a bona fide Republican, and will find great authority on all economic questions. Count Gustave, the only other member of this family belonging to the Republican camp, is at the pres-ent moment French Ambassador at St. Peters-

It is not the Marshal Lebocuf who is dying at the Chateau de Morcel, as many of the papers here seem to believe, but his widow, the Marshal himself having passed away some two years ago; and the fact that he should be so persistently deand the fact that he should be so persistently de-scribed in the press here as now on the point of death constitutes an amusing demonstration of the rapidity with which people are forgotten. Dur-ing the days of the Empire Mune. Lebocut was courted and made the recipient of no end of adulation and attention. But since the day when the battle of Sedan was lost and the Napoleonic regime overthrown, she was made acquainted with all the bitterness of neglect. Indeed, had it not been for the capital ation of Metz, which enabled the people here to make a scapegoat of Bazaine, it is certain that they would have hind the blame for their defeat in 1841 on the broad shoulders eir defeat in 1871 on the broad shot Marshal Lebocat, who, as Minister of

author of that now historical remark made in reply to an inquiry by the Linperer as to whether the troops were ready for war, that their equipment was so complete that there was "not even a batton of their gaiters missing."

Inasanch as the new melodisma estitled "Le Nuit de Noel," which has just been produce at the Ambigu Theatre, is announced as being destined for export to America, it may be of interest to the people of that country to know that it is a surewhat mediocre piece, which has merely been preserved from downright failure by excellent acting. It is possible, however, that the play will never cross the Atlantic, and that there is no truth in the announcement that it will be placed before American audiences. I have observed that whenever a play fails to meet popular approval here the owners and authors invariably endeavor to excuse its defects on the ground that it is destined for the American market, and that its objectionable features have had to be inserted with the view of satisfying transatlantic tastes. This flatters people here, strengthens the conviction of their intellectual superiority over foreigners, and causes them to regard with indulgence productions that would otherwise be doomed to irremediable failure.

BISMARCK'S TRIBUTE TO MUSIC.

HE SPEAKS OF ITS INFLUENCE ON HIS LIFE AND OF ITS AID IN CARRYING OUT HIS PLANS-NOT AN ENEMY OF THE STALIAN SCHOOL.

Prince Bismarck years ago said that his favorite rusical instrument was a hand organ. He did not mean by that remark, however, that he was no admirer of the "heavenly maid." On the contrary, ex-Chancellor is a great lover of music and bers of the Geschip Verein Orpheus, of Barmen, a few days ago, he paid a high tribute to the art, recognizing its aid in shaping the destinies of Germany, and in carrying out his far-reaching

"In music." said the Prince among other things. "I am unfortunately not your equal. In the mul-titude of things I was compelled to study in my youth, music was neglected. But despite that I love it. I am thankful to music because it helped me so effectually in my political efforts. The sound of the German song won the hearts. I count it, in fact, among the aids which led to the success of our strife for union. Practical examples are not always easy to cite, but the first which I now recall is that of the Becker Rhinesong in 1841, influence was mighty. The rapid adoption of the song by the people—then mostly particularists—had Wacht am Rhein.' The singing of that warsong Wacht am Khein. The singing of that warson on the battlefields in winter, when food was scare strengthened the heart of many a soldier, and the heart-feeling is everything in battle. Therefore do not wish the German song to be overlooked one of the war aids of the future. I wish to that

had not Haydn, Mezart and Beethoven lived there and created a bond of art between the Lower Rhine and Vienna.

"Yes," added the Prince, "our relations to our third ally, Italy, were of a musical nature before they became political. The first conquests which Italy made with us were musical conquests. I am no enemy of Italian music, despite my preference of the German school; on the contrary, I am an admirer of it. In this sense I thank you as the guardians of music—continue to cultivate it. The German cannot resist the effects of song. He is in the proper humor when he hears music.

"It is a fortunate thing that our ruling families are not enemies, but cultivators, of music. This art would not have reached so high a state of perfection in our country had it not always been cultivated by the ruling families."

WAGNER AND SCHUMANN.

to the ordinary tourist. It is only here that such has been the ease, and every stranger who arrives considers it his duty to visit the Morgue, where he or she invariably finds a crowd of so-called pleasure scekers

A curious controversy of interest to every smeriean tourist in France has just been settled by

AN ENGLISH EXPERT ON AMERICAN HOR-TICULTURE.

WHAT THE CURATOR OF THE ROYAL GARDENS AT KEW SAW IN THE UNITED STATES.

George Nicholson, curator of the Royal Gardens at Kew, who has been spending rather more than two months in this country, sailed for home a few horticulture at the Columbian Exposition for Great Britain by the Royal Commission, and he spent a month at the Fair in his official capacity. In conversation on the subject of his visit just before he sailed Mr. Nicholson said, in reply to some

"I cannot very well say much about horticulture in the Fair, inasmuch as the judges are under instructions not to discuss the matter, and it would be obviously out of place for me, in the light of these instructions, to take about exhibits at this time for publication."

"You would not object, however, to giving your impressions of the scenic effects of the Fair from

the point of view of a landscape gar 'ener?" I was charmed by very much of this work, both in its broad design and in its details. The conception of the scene, as a whole, was certainly the work of great artists. I was especially pleased by the planting of the margins of the lagoon and the shores of the wooded island, which seemed to me work of the first quality. The highest compliment I heard paid to it was from a citizen of Chicago, who showed surprise upon hearing me speak of it with some enthuslasm, and said: 'Why, water margins just like this can be found in lots of lakes around Chicago! which was the best of evidence that this was a true reproduction of natural scenery. Among the exhibits with which I had nothing to do I can say, of the fruits, for example, that they seemed to me marvellous, especially the specimens of fruit which had been preserved in liquid, which were among the most perfect in form and color I ever saw.

Being asked if he had seen much of the coun try besides Chicago, Mr. Nicholson said: made a flying trip as far south as Roan Mountain on the borders of Eastern Tennessee and Western North Carolina, in order to get a glimpse of th rich forest flora of that region, and I feel inclined to urge every visitor from Europe who is interested in trees to visit this Southern Appalachian region. I went as far west as St. Louis, and made a hurried inspection of the Botanical Garden there, which is under the care of Professor I found an extremely well equipped herbarium, a good library, and an institution which is so richly endowed that it ought to become in time one of the great gardens of the

THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM.

"My specialty, however, is trees and shrubs, and, therefore, the place to which I went first and stayed longest was the Arnold Arboretum in Bos ton, and of this unique institution I can hardly speak without enthusiasm. I know of nothing There are other arboreta in the world, but they are all subordinated as annexes true arboretum devoted to trees and shrubs exclusively. It is young yet, but it is conceived on and deep to admit of growth and exponsion, cultivation in the climate of Boston will here be found, and it already contains the most complete collection yet made of shrubs which are hardy in the North Temperate Zone. Of course all th plants are arranged systematically, according to lating ground, are made the most of, so that splendid landscape effects are produced. The margins of the roadways are planted with shrubs flowers in spring, rich foliage in summer, and colmay find more individuals of certain species here | country. wood which gives a feature which cannot be matched in dignity and beauty in any pork with

specimen was roised on the grounds, and a com-plete record is kept of them. On a enertilly formed map the position of every tree is marked. and reference to the unique carl catalogue will give a complete history of every plant, so that the student will know when the seed was planted or the cutting was roated; or, if it is grafted, where the stock and scion came from, together with an account of its size or habit every year and any peculiar circumstance connected with any stage of its life. I know of no other establishment where records of the kind are made, so that the catalogue which is useful now will grow in value as time goes on. But perhaps these details

are all familiar to you."

Mr. Nicholson was assured that Americans, a a rule, had perhaps as little familiar acquaintance with the arboretum as Europeans, and he' therefore continued: "Well, all your people ought to know that in the museum at the entrance to the arboretum is a herbarium devoted to woody plants which is unrivalled, and that here, too, is the best which is unrivalled, and that here, too, is the best working dendrological library in the world. Or lings in America, still grows conifers in enormous course, you do not need to be told how Professor Sargent, the director of the arboretum, stands among men of science, but I can only add that his position is recognized by every European botanist. of rank, and, in a way, through the arboretum, he is doing a great deal for Europe as well as for America. He returned last autumn from an extended journey in Japan, bringing with him the seeds of more than 300 species of plants. Perhaps a hundred of these have never been under cultivation, and tens of thousands of plants from these seeds are already established, and they will be distributed from the Arnold Arboretum to enrich the gardens, not of America alone, but of the entire Western world. This is nothing new, for already many of the most interesting ornamental plants in use have been disseminated from this same source. In his office in the Museum Building Professor Sargent is writing his great work, 'The Silva of North America,' which contains description of every tree growing in America north of Mexico, and which I consider the most important contribution of the century to dendrological literature. In this work Professor Sargent has the co-operation of Mr. C. E. Faxon, one of the artist. Professor Sargent is also the director of 'Garden and Forest,' which is in a way the illustrated organ of the arboretum, and therefore contains much original information as to trees and and is a horticultural journal of the highest class in every way. example, the series of letters now this publication descriptive of Japanese trip contains a summary of all that is known of the forest flora of Japan up to this date. It is well known that these islands are rich in arboreal vegetation; and from their position, facing the Pacific as your own shores look out upon the Atlantic, they produce trees under similar conditions to those of Northeastern America, so that many of the trees which Professor Sargent has brought from Japan will doubt-

THE GARDENS AT WELLESLEY AND ROLME LEA. "Did you visit any of the private places in the suburbs of Boston?"

less grow on the eastern shore of the United States better than they will in Europe."

"Yes, and I found many of them most interesting on account of their plantations.

especially true of Mr. Hunnewell's place at Wellesley, which is very well known in England, since it has been repeatedly described in English periodicals. His collection is especially rich in conifers, and so far as my observation goes his grounds and greenhouses contain a larger number of plants than any other private collection in America. Mr. Hunnewell tells me that he had almost reached ago, and yet every tree now growing on his cucumber tree that I ever encountered. In Germiddle age when he began planting forty years grounds has been planted under his supervision, and he still takes a most active interest in horticulture. He not only makes very liberal expenditures for days ago. Mr. Nicholson was appointed a judge of specimens to add to his collection, but he loves horticulture in a public spirited way, and it is to his munificence that the Arnold Arboretum owes the fine museum building at its entrance. You would hardly have time to hear a full account of all the private places I visited, but I must not neglect to mention a wonderful collection Japanese irises brought from Japan by Mrs. John L. Gardiner, of Brookline. They were better than any I have seen in they are cultivated apparently under nearly natural conditions. Inasmuch as I stopped at Professor Sargent's place I became better acquainted with Holme Lea than any other, and it is the only large place I in which bedding no tender plants are used for decoration, the effect relied upon being produced by the skilful use of trees and shrubs. There are large expanses of rolling hwns and many acres of natural wood, with hickories, oaks and other trees, etc., some tw hundred years old, with a beautiful undergrowth of smilax and many other native plants which mean that there are no flowers raised on the place. for there are flowers in profusion in greenhouses and in the flower garden for cutting. I simply mean that tender bedding plants are not used as part of the scenery. I never saw better gloxinias, for example, or a nobler specimen of Quisqualis Indica than the one which was climb ing in one of the greenhouses in full flower and furnishing an immense number of flowers for cutting every day. But besides these plants for eatting, in the borders of the wood and in the shrubbery, many hardy perennials have been The shrubs themselves in their naturalized. season make an unrivalled flower garden, for I suppose you know that deciduous flowering shrubs do much better here than they do in England. I regret very much that I did not reach this country earlier, so that I could see one of your dogwoods covered with its white flowers, as I have seen them in illustrations. This place is cele mainly seedlings which have originated in England and have been imported from there. broad-leaved evergreens, as a rule, do better compliment to Professor Sargent to say that the rhododendrons grow under his care almost as

well as they do in the land of their origin. "The use of Ampelopsis Veitchii in such abundance as I saw it covering the walls of buildings in Boston was novel to me, and struck me as being exceedingly beautiful. I do not or dependencies to botanic gardens. This is a lagrees with it. I did not see the striking autumnel tints that are produced later, but the plants seem to flourish on a larger scale than I ever saw them in Europe. Another pleasant picture I will carry away with me is the planting about the Albany Railroad. This planting is confined to way in which they are grouped, and the use of many of the native American roses and this country and Europe. I saw hardy shrubs and native plants used with admirable also in the Walnut Hills Cemetery at Brookline, where I was very much impressed with the natural treatment of the landscape

"I presume you visited some of our ratge com

mercial establishments in different parts of the

very instructive. The famous nurseries of Ellfor their defeat in the decidency of the struggle and at the time of the outbreak of the struggle and chief of the headquarters staff, was for a time chief of the headquarters staff, was for a time planting that can be seen anywhere. In addition to the headquarters staff, was the principal cause of all France's unistroctures. It was he, by the bye, who was the author of that now historical remark made in another of that now historical remark made in reply to an inquiry by the Emperor as to whether reply to an inquiry by t where. The large office building is situated in the midst of a beautiful lawn surrounded by trees, and perfect neatness and order prevailed which I am acquainted.

"In the systematic plantations every single their own grounds every new variety of fruit they can secure, to test them, but only propagate and sell those varieties whose value they have proved. It is the same with grape vines, of which there are twenty zeres of different sorts in cultivatrees twice on the same land in succession. After they have removed one lot they hire another farm, so that fresh ground can be secured, and by this means they always have healthy stock, so that it is a genuine treat to see the products of their care. A handsome pavilion was shown to me, dedicated to the children of Rochester, and built at the expense of this firm, whose public spirit is also shown by the fact that they gave twenty acres of land to be used by the people as a park. Another notable nursery is the one in Wankegan, Ill., where the veteran Robert numbers, especially such Western mountain trees as the blue spruce, the Colorado Denglas fir and the new sprace named after Professor Brewer, of Yale, with long pendulous branches like a weeping willow.

TWO INTERESTING TOWNS "One of the most interesting days I spent in be had in large quantities. Here, too, I saw remarkable examples of many rate trees, such as the bread-leavel maple of Oregon, the edrela from northern China; the Hovenia duleis of Janan, a curious tree with thick fleshy fruit stems, which are caten by the Japanese. Mr. Mechan has done the people good service in securing several small parks, including the site of the famous Bartram the people good service in securing several small parks, including the site of the famous Bartram Garden, which was the first botanical garden in the New World. During the fifteen years since he entered the Common Council of his adopted city he has been instrumental in adding eighteen small parks to the park system of Philadelphia.

eigner interested in American trees should visit, as the people of this suburb of Philadelphia 100 years ago were especially interested in the introduction and cultivation of rare trees, and the first cultivated specimens of several American trees were originally planted here and may still be seen. Among these is the oldest planted specimen in America of the beautiful Virgilia, or yellow wood of the Southern States, which stands in the grounds of the Germantown Cricket (Jub, a club,

and is provided with a better laid-out ground than any I have seen in England. The clubhouse, a large brick structure, was designed by one of your New-York architects, Mr. McKim, who also made the plan for the architectural walls which surround the field as well as the grandstand, which is only structure of the kind I have seen which possesses any claim to artistic merit. In this cricket ground is the finest cultivated plant of the mantown, too, I saw a remarkable specimen of the pecan hickory, which was raised from seed brought from Arkansas by the English naturalist Nuttall. In Vernon Park, the latest of the parks which Mr. Meeban has acquired for Philadelphia, is the first Magnolia Macrophylla ever planted in America, and here, too, are remarkable specimens of your native papaw, more than forty years old, and with trunks a foot and a half through. The roads of Germantown are shaded with beautiful rows of native trees, and behind them stretch the green lawns of innumerable villas.

"Another notable town is Flushing, L. I., which I visited for the purpose of inspecting the Kissena nurseries of Patsons & Co., because here were cultivated many of the plants which were introduced to cultivation by Mr. Thomas Hogg, Dr. Hall and other American travellers in Japan. In this town, on a piece of ground which once formed part of the old Parsons nursery, are three trees of exceptional value-the largest plant of the golden larch of China which I have ever seen, a remarkably fine purple beech, and a weeping beech with a greater spread of branches and larger in every way than I had ever seen be-These noble trees should be preserved, it seems to me, for future generations, for I do not think they can be duplicated anywhere in America. The streets of Flushing are better planted perhaps than those of any country town which I have visited here, and I particularly admired the rows of pin oaks which have been largely used here and with excellent effect. Speaking of street trees, I may say that on a curried visit to Washington I was impressed with the systematic planting of the streets in that capital. Taken all around, it is the best planted city I have ever visited. Some fifty species of trees are used, and many of the avenues are remarkably beautiful, particularly one in which the Gingko tree is used. I have not time to speak of the Botanical Gardens there, or the improvements that I found going on under the care of W. R. Smith, superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, who is another old Kew man."

DOSORIS AND HYDE PARK.

"Have you spent much time in the neighborhood of New-York?"

"Not so much as I should have wished to spend. I was entertained for a day by Mr. Charles A. Dana at his beautiful home on the island of Dosoris, on the north shore of Long Island, where he has a wonderful collection of trees and shrubs. There are many things which are thriving here which will not grow farther north. The grounds are rich in conifers and in rare exotic trees which have been colected from all parts of the world, and the collection is well cared for by his head gardener, William Falconer, who is another old Kew man, Mr. Dana is one of the most intelligently interested men on the subject of trees and treslanting that I have met in America, and his example ought to be of great service to American "Very enjoyable, too, was a trip I made up the

Hudsen River to Poughkeepsie, and then by carriage to Hyde Park, the old estate now posplanted by the famous French landscape gardener, Farmentier, for Dr. Hossack, in the early part of this century. Its age gives it a special is a splendid growth of chestnut oak, white pine hemlock, and the best example of pitch | a natural terrace overlooking the river, with couraging. a distant view of the Catskills toward the north. and an equally attractive outlook down the river, is unsurpassed in grandeur and beauty. It is a place which every Englishman who visits New-York should see, for its natural features are superior to those of any place which I have visited, and its original benaties have been carefully preserved and emphasized by indicious and shiftal management. It is certainly an adto present one of the very best lessons in natural cover about 600 acres in all, have about 400 and skilful management. It is certainly an admirable example of landscape gardening on 1 tien to this planting there are many neres of cultivation of fruit trees had attained such broad scale, where appropriate foregrounds have been prepared for the magnificent distances. It seems a pity that this estate could not be preserved for public use as an example of dom site rural landscape, in connection with a noble river and equally noble mountain ranges."

pet the most comprehensive view of it. Certainly your city may well be proud of it, because such perfection in the open air. I found afterward in Washington, and especially in the parks of Chicago, however, that they were equally well and perhaps better grown in those cities. In my view, however, the plantations seriously need thinning, and many of the trees should be cut out. They were originally planted too thickly, and they have been 1stt to crowd each other already too long. You cannot grow six trees on thin soil where there is only room or nutriment enough for two, any more than you can bring up a family of half a dozen children on food which two healthy ones could consume. The contiers seem to be short-lived here, and the increasing snoke and dost, as the city thickens about the park, will make it still more difficult. "One of the most interesting days I spent in America was in Germantown, where I visited Mr. Thomas Meelian, the Nestor among American tree lovers and planters. I was particularly glad to make Mr. Meelian's nequinitance, because fifty years ago he was a gardener in Kew, where he laid the foundation of that extensive knowledge which has enabled him to build up one of the most important nurseries in American trees and shrubs than can be found in any other nursery in the world, and it is through Mr. Meelian's efforts, I am told, that American trees are now so much more largely cultivated in their native land than they were a quarter of a century ago. In this narsery may be found seedlings of American oaks, elms, hickories, dogwoods and maples by tens of elms, hickories, dogwoods and maples by tens of thousands, and here is the only place, I believe, where many of the rarer trees and shrubs can be doing all he can to correct the errors of his predecessors. Morningside Perk in this city was predecessors. It had scarcely ever head

he people good service in securing several small arks, including the site of the famous Bartram farden, which was the first botanical garden in he New World. During the fifteen years since he entered the Common Council of his adopted ity he has been instrumental in adding eighteen mail parks to the park system of Philadelphia.

"Germantown itself is a place which every forginer interested in American trees should visit, as the people of this suburb of Philadelphia 100 years go were especially interested in the introduction and cultivation of rare trees, and the introduction and cultivation of rare trees, and the first cultivated specimens of several American trees were riginally planted here and may still be seen, mong these is the oldest planted specimen in merica of the beautiful Virgilia, or yellow word of the Soathern States, which stands in the mounds of the people. The name of Mr. Jesup, of whose generosity the collection is a mounement, will always be gratefully remembered by lovers of trees and students of dendrology."

A NEW SEARCH FOR GOLD INCREASED DEMAND FOR MINES PRODUCE ING THE YELLOW METAL THE DEPRESSION IN SILVER MINING GIVES & NEW IMPETUS TO GOLD DIGGING-RE-WORKING OLD PLACERS-PROSPECT-ING FOR NEW MINES. Denver, Col., Sept. 9 (Special).-The gold mining industry is receiving a new impetus in the West. This has been brought about by the recent fall in the price of silver, and the closing, in the Rocky Mountain country, of the principal mines producing the white metal. Although the West

system of the Republic, yet, as there is now the cry in the East for gold, a new stimulus and energy are given to gold mining. A gold mine is now more than ever a desirable property. Some old gold mines that have long been unworked are now being reopened, the shafts cleaned out, the underground workings placed in order, preliminary to active development and shipment of ores. This activity is specially marked and observed in Gilpin, Boul-der, Clear Creek, Summit and other counties, and also in parts of the great San Juan country in Southwestern Colorado. The new gold camp Cripple Creek, in El Paso County, in this State, is increasing its output of the yellow metal. Placer mining, although far less profitable than in pioneer days, when the mountain streams were first worke and prospected, is again receiving marked attention The Denver mint already shows an increase in the receipts of gold bullion. Reports from Mor tana, Utah, New-Mexico, Wyoming, Arizona, Nevada, the Black Hills and the Pacific Coast also show an evident increased interest in gold

> The silver-mining industry has received a terrible blow in the recent fall in the price of silver, Hundreds of mines producing that metal have been closed, and thousands of miners thrown out of employment. Denver and other towns in the mining regions have been compelled to do a great deal of relief work in sheltering and feeding the unemployed. Many took forcible possession of freight trains, and thus made their way East. The sudden change from an era of prosperity to ason of depression has caused much hardship and suffering. But, notwithstanding all this, the is a new and energetic search for gold. The markets are governed by the law of supply and demand. Hence the Eastern and European cry for gold is stimulating this special feature of the mining industry. The prospector, although he diligently searches for the yellow metal, for capital is now all the more anxious to purchase goldmining properties. Capitalists and their agents are now in Denver and throughout the regions, looking for profitable investments in gold

selleves in the free coinage of silver, and in the

These new conditions will affect the output of the precious metals. If the situation continues as at present, the silver product will decrease and the gold output may be increased. mated that from one-third to over one-half of the gold output is mined in connection with silver Under the present depression those mines in which only the gold and silver combined make it profitable to work them will suspend; in fact the most of them have now been closed, and that much of the gold product will be lost. But where the gold of itself will pay, regardless of the silver, lead and copper that may be found in the same vein of ore whether the new search for gold and the more act ive working of those mines whose principal prodis gold will offset the loss in the suspension of the silver mines that produce some gold, enough to make them profitable, with silver at its present price, is a matter of conjecture. Without ores that also carry some gold, the mints show an increase in the amount of gold buillion received. sent to the mints where the retorts are made. Durinterest in a country where everything looks ing the month of July the Denver mint paid out on new to a visitor from the Old World. The for gold bullion \$220,000, being an increase of about \$60,000 over the corresponding month for last year, twelve months the increase in gold bullion receipts at the Denver mint for a year would be \$720,000 in cold. The outlook for a heavy increase in gold pine which I have ever seen. The situation, on bullion at this mint for August is said to be en-

The revival of interest in gold mining, and especially in placers, is seen in the increased sales of the old-time "gold pans." A prominent Denver reports that during the last three months he has sold more gold pans than during the last five years before. At one time his stock of gold pans was so nearly exhausted that he was compelled to telegraph for more, there not being time to send the order by mail, and supply the market. The demand for gold pans was a great surprise to the old pioneer indication which shows how the gold hunter and

dom stie rural landscape, in connection with a mobile river and equally noble mountain ranges."

PARKS IN AMERICA.

Something laving been said in regard to city parks, Mr. Nicholson said: "I went to Central few years, been pushed forward more energetically

than the development of gold mines. the superintendent, Mr. Parsons, very kindly accompanied me to points where I was enabled to get the most comprehensive view of it. Certainly cour city may well be proud of it, because it is as perfect an example of pastoral scenery as can be conceived of in the heart of a great city. The art which has provided such a sense of spaciousness and breadth within such contracted and rocky limits is certainly admirable. The masses of flowering shrubs are in my view an admirable feature of your park, and they are growing remarkably well. There are few of what are known as bedding plants in it, and these seem to be in their proper places. Among the flowers the water lilies were especially attractive, because it was the first time I had seen them in such perfection in the open air. I found after-from the metal to point the first time I had seen them in the profession of the mountain sides discovered the fissure veins of the mountain sides discovered the fissure veins on the mountain sides discovered the fissure veins. veins of the mountains above. The plonegrs for lowed up these indications, and then by the float on the mountain sides discovered the fissure veins. From that time there has been less of placer mining, except where the sands were rich. The extensive use of the water of these streams for irrigation has also retarded placer mining. A well-known Denver man said yesterday. A man recently came to me and wanted to borrow fio, explaining that he was without money, and was going out placer mining. On his return he said he had made wages.

Placer mining would be but a small feature in the development and support of the State, but this illustrates how an energetic attention is being turned to gold. Take those mining camps where gold is a prominent feature, and they make that a strong point in advocating their resources.

This is the height of the prospecting season. The snow is well off the mountains, except where it remains as great banks the entire year. Many prospectors are out in the mountains. They are hunting for gold, though they are not going to leave any silver mines unstaked. Although the prospector may start out to search for a certain kind of a mine, he will not leave anything valuable if he knows it. Hence silver, coal, marble, granite, nickel, copper, or lead will not be passed by.

" LE MENU" AND " LA CARTE."

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Rash indeed is Mr. Robson, who writes to "The Times" that menu is not a substantive, and is not the French for bill of fare. Menu is a masculine noun, equivalent to our "detail," or "particulars. Le menu du repas is the whole phrase. Mr. Robson has heard la carte always asked for in the Paristan restaurant; but la carte and le menu du repas are different things. La carte is the jumble of dishes made ready for the day; le menu is a programme. You may choose a dinner from la carte, and note it as a menu. Nor is he exact, in any scholarly sense, in giving "frivolous" as a translation of menu, the adjective. The phrase menus plaisirs (the scene being Faris) has probably misled him. The word means small, slender and slight—nothing cise. A woman's chin is said to be menu when it is small. They say le menu peuple in Paris as we say "small shopkeepers" here.

Mr. Robson is right, nevertheless, in his at-From The Pall Mall Gazette.

peuple in Paris as we say "small shopkeepera here.

Mr. Robson is right, nevertheless, in his attempt to get English into use for the dinner-table. French ceased to be appropriate when French dishes came to be naturalized. And as to English dishes—provincially, locally English, they do not cut a good figure in French—"Jambon de York." for instance. A Frenchman, moreover, would write it "jambon d'York." A menu de repas on a London table without a single mistake in its French is hardly known. You may often count ten blunders, or a dozen. But what are menus to versely unvalued before consonants; masculine and feminine, plural and singular, rhymes allike intermixed; and the accents falling pat where they would fall in English verse—that is the most gratuitous form of human error.

A SIAMESE SPECTACLE

From The London Globe.